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which is manifested only at a later period. The author of the Exposition takes a different view, "that the whole is an allegorical or imaginary narrative, which is thus constructed to impart greater vividness to the prophet's declaration." As a matter of fact, no clear or satisfactory statement is made concerning any view. If the volume had contained more of sound exposition and less of poetical extracts, from modern authors, which have absolutely nothing to do with the subject in hand, there would have been ground for satisfaction. The significant passage, 13:14 is understood as consolatory, not as a part of the threat contained in the preceding and following verses. Joel is assigned, and we believe correctly to the period of the anointing of king Joash, while the affairs of state were in the hands of Jehoiada, the priest, a view supported by the political, religious and literary circumstances of the book. The locusts are genuine locusts, not figurative representations of the Assyrian power. The term "northerner" is applicable to locusts, for they do not always come from the south. The translation of 2:19, *Yea the Lord will answer and say unto his people* etc., is evidently wrong. The Revised Version should have been followed. The Exposition of 2:28, 29 is feeble and utterly disappointing; and besides, why should vs. 30, 31, contrary to the spirit of the context, be connected with what precedes? There is nothing in the exposition which shows either acquaintance with the latest authorities upon the subject, or familiarity with the most common principles of prophecy. A good commentary is more urgently needed for the Minor Prophets than for any other portion of the Old Testament. It is a pity that another, worse even than many which have preceded it, is now coming upon us. It is nothing less than a calamity.

The Gospel of Luke.

Studies in Luke's Gospel. First series. By Charles S. Robinson, D. D. New York: American Tract Society.

The Gospel of the Kingdom of Heaven. A course of lectures on the Gospel of Luke. By Frederick Denison Maurice. New Edition. New York: Macmillan and Co.

The present interest of the Christian world in the Gospel of Luke has given rise to quite a literature of new books or reissued old books, bearing upon this subject, of which these two works are examples. The lectures of Professor Maurice are well known. They exemplify his methods of thinking and his favorite ideas. They are thoroughly stimulating to the man who can think and digest the thinking of others. The average Sunday school teacher would find nothing in them. For the persistent application of Bible truth to the present life they are admirable.

The other book has been written with the obvious purpose of catching the average teacher. There are no specially thoughtful passages. It moves on the ordinary plane of commonplace exhortation. There is a sameness about the form of the studies which is not pleasant. Every one closes with a passage of poetry. Each one is full of anecdotes illustrative of the points made. It is an admirable source from which the indifferent teacher may draw supplies for the Sunday's teaching hour. When the Sunday work is over, the book is put back on the shelf to wait for the next necessity of finding something to say to the scholars. No one would read it for pleasure or stimulus. In other words it is a machine-made book gotten up with a special and particular eye toward this year's Sunday school lessons. The workmanship is good, the homiletic skill is apparent, the assistance rendered is ample enough for any empty head and the scholars who receive its contents at second-hand will be, if not edified, certainly not injured thereby.